

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Three Days later from Europe.
Important News from the Crimea.—The Allies Defeated at Balaklava.—No progress made in the Siege of Sebastopol.

New York, Nov. 16.—The steamer Asia, from Liverpool, with dates to the 4th instant, arrived this morning, about 9 o'clock.

From the Seat of War.—The Russians, to the number of thirty thousand, had attacked the ports of Balaklava, and after a severe battle routed the English cavalry with the loss of 500 men. Other despatches state that after a hotly contested battle the allies remained masters of the field. The news is entirely obscure.

The Russian despatch says the Allies have suffered two severe defeats, viz.: the French had their works destroyed and sixteen guns spiked, while the English cavalry had been attacked at Balaklava, as above stated, and routed with severe loss.

The Anglo-French reports do not give any explicit denial. They merely say that the Russian story is improbable and exaggerated.

The allies state that two Russian ships had been destroyed in the harbor of Sebastopol; also, the quarantine batteries silenced, and a bastion of Fort Constantine damaged by the explosion of a magazine. It is at least evident that there has been sharp fighting.

The Latest by Telegraph.

London, Saturday morning, Nov. 4.—The accounts from the East are still conflicting, but the English reports say the siege of Sebastopol was progressing favorably up to the 27th of October.

A despatch from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe confirms the report that 30,000 Russians had attacked and captured the forts of Balaklava.

A great battle ensued, and the allies remained masters of the field.

THE ENGLISH OFFICIAL DESPATCH.—The following telegraphic despatch in relation to the battle at Balaklava was received at the Foreign Office from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, just before the Asia's departure.

"CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.—Midnight. The captain of an English steam transport, which left Balaklava on the evening of the 26th, confirms a great portion of the information brought this morning by the French ship. It appears that the Russians attacked the posts in the vicinity of Balaklava on the 25th, their number being about 30,000 men.

"The attack was unexpected. The Cossacks preceded the infantry. To resist them at the onset were the Ottomans and the Scotch. The Turks gave way, and even left their guns, which were seized by the Russians and turned against them.

The Scotch remained firm until other forces arrived. The Russians were obliged to yield, but nevertheless remained masters of two forts, from which they fired upon the allies.

"The regiment of English light cavalry were exposed to a cross fire from the Russian batteries, and suffered immensely."

"The French took part in the affair with admirable bravery. Next day this position was attacked by 8000 Russians advancing from the side of Sebastopol, as well as from Balaklava. The enemy was repulsed with great slaughter. The loss of the Russians must have been very great."

"It is affirmed that the batteries of Sebastopol, were much slackened, and, according to the reports of the wounded officers, some of whom have arrived at Buyukdere, the belief is expressed that the town would soon be in the hands of the allies.

"Among the names of the killed and wounded are none of the general officers. STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE."

Lord Dunkellin is promoted to Captain and Lieutenant Colonel.

Up to the 25th October the siege and bombardment was going on regularly, and with success.

The loss of life in Sebastopol is said to be so great that neither is tainted by the number of unburied dead.

Admiral Machinoff has been killed by a shell.

The loss of the allies is comparatively small.

Lord Raglan is understood to be favorable to prolonged bombardment in preference to an immediate assault.

On the other hand "Molbrener Zeitung" publishes the following:

"KIEHENEFF, Bessarabia, 29th October. On the 25th, General Liprandi attacked a detached camp of the English, and captured four redoubts, which protected their position, and also took 11 guns. At the same time a powerful cavalry attack was made, which probably cost the English half of their light cavalry. Lord Cardigan, who commanded, escaped with difficulty. Lord Dunkellin was taken prisoner."

The Greek accounts received from Odessa confirm the above, and say that the English cavalry lost 500. It is certain that the Russians received considerable reinforcements, and a still stronger corps was expected from Perekop. In the recent attack upon the forts at the mouth of Sebastopol harbor, the vessels of the allies were much damaged.

The British are said to be only 300 yards from the Russian works. The French works are not strong enough, and have been much injured. A deserter stated that the Russian loss was very great.

The French division from Perekop had passed the Bosphorus as a reinforcement to the besieging army.

The English official despatches make no mention of Gen. Liprandi's alleged victory. The affair is understood to have taken place near Eupatoria, where the allies were on the look-out for the expected Russian reinforcements. The English accounts say that the British cavalry

were attacked, but the French advanced to their assistance, and the Russians retired.

Lord Dunkellin's family have been informed by the English government that the reported capture was not true, or at least was doubtful.

It is said that two Russian men-of-war, that had been captured over in the harbor to serve as batteries, had been sunk by the fire of allies.

The supply of water was beginning to fail in Sebastopol.

Lord Raglan's chief interpreter a Greek, has been sent to Constantinople for trial as a Russian spy.

Menschikoff reports officially the loss of the Russians at Alma at 4300.

Fort Constantine had been much damaged by the fire of the allies, and bastion No. 3, has had 33 guns dismounted.

Gortschakoff is apparently strengthening his position on the Danube.

AUSTRIA.—Contradictory rumors are current as to the progress of the negotiations. Austria certainly will not, unless compelled, come to an open rupture with Russia, until confident of the support of Prussia and the German governments.

PRUSSIA.—There is talked of a note from Nesselrode to Prussia, stating that Russia is prepared at all contingencies, and under all circumstances, to maintain the traditional policy of the East.

ENGLAND.—There has nothing transpired in England of consequence.

The Paris Constitutionnel has a long and temperately written editorial on the friendly relations which should exist between the United States and France, but which it says are damaged by the indiscreet conduct of Mr. Soule, whose acts the Constitutionnel thinks are generally repudiated by the people of the United States.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: "I am informed that the French Government have in their possession positive evidence of the participation of Mr. Soule in some vast plan for revolutionizing nearly the whole of Europe. It is even added that those plans occupied the attention of the diplomatic Congress at Ostend."

FRANCE.—The U. S. Minister at Paris has had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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SPAIN.—All is quiet. Generals Dulce, Concha and Bonaparte have been named as Deputies for Barcelona.

The Clamor Publico says France like England, and in accord with her, is to send a strong squadron to Cuba to protect it, if necessary, from any attack on the part of the United States.

The cholera is raging frightfully at Corunna.

There are rumors of disturbances in Sicily and Calabria.

A correspondent of the Daily News relate the following incident:

"It is remarkable how limitedly merit is rewarded in this country; in the Pennsylvania Enquirer" of this morning, you may notice from the "Baltimore American," an incident which would seem to demand a passing notice. The Tunnel Bridge, on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, was a few days ago consumed by fire. A crowd of spectators assembled to witness its destruction; yet not one of the assemblage, (excepting a small boy of 12 years of age,) had sufficient presence of mind, to remember that, in the course, perhaps, of a few moments, the "express passenger train," would be about due from York, and most inevitably be precipitated into a chasm beneath, (a depth of some twenty feet, on a bed of rock,) if not arrested. Off the boy started at full speed to meet the train; and fearing that his efforts might be disregarded, placed his body boldly on the track at the risk of his own life, and with both hands raised, succeeded in stopping the cars just in time to save them from the impending ruin. And what do you think, Mr. Editor, was the compensation for so much virtue and bravery? The passengers, good souls, "liberally rewarded the boy;" but the Board of Directors, at their following meeting, *unanimously appropriated*—what shall I say? *One hundred dollars*. The boy, whose name was Eli Reem, ought to have been made independent for life.

Among the most conspicuous men in the Vermont Legislature is Mr. B. Brigham of Fairfield. He owns and cultivates 1300 acres of land. Among his barn-yard tame are two hundred and twenty cows, twenty horses and five yokes of oxen. In his dairy he makes butter only. The average yield of butter from the milk of each cow is one hundred and fifty pounds. Two huge "dasher" churns are set in motion by two "horse powers," and the butter is "worked" by the old fashioned "paddle." His stock of cattle consume about five hundred tons of hay annually. Twenty thousand lbs. of pork, five hundred bushels of wheat, from four to five hundred bushels of corn, one thousand bushels of oats, and from one to two thousand bushels of potatoes, are among his yearly products. "The Man of Oz" in his best estate could not do better than this. Mr. Brigham himself is got up with a breadth of beam and in a style of magnificence proportionate to the extent of his possessions and agricultural products, he standing six feet four inches in his boots, and weighing by one of Fairbanks, patent balance 300 lbs. precisely.

Among the hundred lodges of Apaches were lately gathered on the west side near the Rio Del Norte, anxious to have a battle with the Americans. General Garland has ordered three companies, of sixty men each, to occupy points near them and be ready to concentrate and give the natives battle should they seek a general engagement.

Fear is the tax that conscience pays to guilt.

MR. BULL THREATENS.

We command the following message from the London Herald to the attention of the whole Anglo-American press, and the admirers of John Bull generally. It should be worth as much to them as a good actual British victory over the dreadful Russians. Bull, we are free to admit, possesses many noble qualities; but sometimes the old gentleman gets on his high horse, and when in that elevated situation he is apt to threaten with a vigor of lungs not exactly in keeping with subsequent performance. The intimation that two British frigates are to be despatched immediately (if not sooner) to blockade our coasts, ravage our harbors, and to take into captivity an untold number of unwilling Yankees, will doubtless exercise a potent influence over the future foreign policy of President Pierce's administration:

Increase of the Squadron in the West Indies and North America.—From the preparations actually made and in progress it would appear that some work has been cut out for the Baltic fleet during the winter. Our transatlantic friends, true to their characteristics, have begun to be troublesome now that they know we have got our hands full; but it would seem that England has not yet entirely given up the fishing grounds to Brother Jonathan; they have not fallen in with the notion that Bermuda and the West India islands should be outside states of the great republic; nor will they permit any more filibuster invasions of Cuba, or cowardly piratical attacks upon neutrals, and, we regret, to add, unprotected independent territories. Our Yankee friends have grown saucy with impunity and insolent with indulgence, and especially so the men-of-war's men with their puny shadow of a fleet. Because they do not see so many line-of-battle ships and frigates knocking about the West Indies as they were wont to see some ten or a dozen years since, they fancy that, like the frog in the fable, they can puff themselves up as big as John Bull himself.

"The piratical affair of Cuba and the bullying and swaggering about the fisheries the British government could afford to treat quietly and indulgently; but now, in a state of war, the case is altogether different. Great Britain has naturally become more jealous of her dignity and more tenacious of her rights.

"The affair at Greytown, as cowardly an act as ever disgraced a man-of-war,

and the insult to the British flag on that occasion, followed up by the shameless bragging of the captain of the Cyane, seem to have brought matters to a climax; and these little circumstances, taken into consideration with reports of American purchases of Russian territory, American building of Russian men-of-war, and the fitting out of American ships as Russian privateers, have moved the English government to prepare a slight correction for our go-ahead friends, which will do them a great deal of good, and lower the tone of that offensive swaggering which is only an affection of real courage.

"With our bands full with the Baltic and Black sea fleets, we have yet a man-

of-war or two to spare to put the Yankees down; and if Brother Jonathan means mischief, he will assuredly have to pay dearly for his frolic. It is well known that the Boscowen, 70, Captain Glanville, came home early from the Baltic to proceed to Halifax. She is there and has the Admiral's flag. Another line-of-battle ship, the Colossus, 81, is to proceed to the West Indies, to be under Rear Admiral Fanshawe's command. A screw-frigate, the Terrier, is already on her passage there, to take commodore's broad pendant on the Hambleton, 24, screw-frigate, and it is reported that an additional line-of-battle ship and three frigates, (the Hambleton, 91, screw, Commodore the Hon. F. W. Grey; and Caravon, 31, screw; Captain the Hon. H. F. Hastings, amongst the number,) &c., will reinforce the West India squadron. If these vessels should be added to the force already there and en route, we shall have the following on the station: Hambleton 91 screw-ship, Colossus, 81, screw-ship, Boscowen, 70, sailing-ship, Curacao, 31, screw-frigate, Terrier, 24, screw-frigate, Vestal, 20, sailing-frigate, Calypso, 18, sailing-corvette, with smaller steamers, sailing sloops, &c.

"We trust that this force will be quite sufficient to induce the Yankees to draw their horns, and behave with decency to weaker as well as stronger powers. If not, there are not only means, but inclination, we believe, to compel them.

"The impudent bully of the Cyane, who was sorry there was not an English man-of-war at Greytown larger than the schooner Berwick, may now have a chance of picking up his match, if his government dare to intrust him with a command."

Sheridan once succeeded admirably in entrapping a noisy member, who was in the habit of interrupting every speaker with cries of "hear, hear!"—He took an opportunity of slinging to a well known political character of the time, who wished to play the rogue, but had only sense enough to play the fool.

"Where shall we find a more foolish knave or more knavish fool than this?" said Sheridan.

"Hear, hear," was instantly bellowed from the accustomed bench.

The wicked wit bowed, thanked the gentleman for his ready reply to the question, and sat down, amid the convulsions of laughter of all but the unfortunate subject.

JOSEPH WINTERNITZ, *In the Common Pleas of Clearfield County, December 26, 1854.*

JOSEPH WINTERNITZ, alias Schoppenau, Dives, Esq., Plaintiff.

JOSEPH WINTERNITZ, alias Schoppenau, Dives, Esq., Plaintiff.